

William Moore House (Moore Hall)
Between State Route 23 (Valley Forge Road)
and Reading Railroad tracks, .2 mile east
of White Horse Road, east of Phoenixville
Phoenixville Vicinity (Schuylkill Township)
Chester County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-1135

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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. PA-1135

WILLIAM MOORE HOUSE
(MOORE HALL)

Location: Between State Route 23 (Valley Forge Road) and Reading Railroad tracks, .2 mile east of White Horse Road, east of Phoenixville, Phoenixville Vicinity (Schuylkill Township), Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Present Owner: William F. Rhinehart, Moore Hall, Phoenixville R.D. #1, Pennsylvania.

Statement of Significance: The Moore House is a fine example of a mid-eighteenth century stone house which retains much of its original interior woodwork. It was the home of the most prominent of the Chester County Loyalists and a member of the Provincial Assembly, Judge William Moore. The house also served as headquarters for Colonel Clement Biddle of the Continental Army during encampment at Valley Forge in 1778, and as the summer home for Governor Samuel Pennypacker. It was restored in the 1930s by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: 5358 acres on the west side of the Schuylkill River surveyed for John Moore, Edward Shippen, Griffith Jones, Joshua Carpenter, Samuel Richardson, John Jones, Thomas Tress, Francis Rawle and others. In 1705 the sheriff of Chester county made a division and one tract along the river of 340 acres was allotted to John Moore. John Moore 1729 to his son William Moore with "Houses Edificies Buildings Barns Stables Outhouses Yards Gardens Orchards Meadows Pastures & Hereditaments." William Moore by will in 1783 to his widow, Williamina Moore. By will of Williamina Moore dated 1784, the estate was sold 1788 to Robert Milligan. Robert Milligan 1788 to Williamina Bond, daughter of William and Williamina Moore. Williamina Bond 1794 to Thomas W. Smith. Thomas W. Smith 1800 to Enoch Walker. Enoch Walker and assignees 1819 to Adam Everly et al. Adam Everly et al. 1821 to James Wood. Widow and children of James Wood 1866 to Jeffery John. Executor of Jeffery John 1884 to Anna M. W. Pennypacker. Anna M. W. Pennypacker 1899 to Isaac R. Pennypacker et al. Isaac R. Pennypacker et al. 1900 to Samuel W. Pennypacker. Samuel W. Pennypacker 1900 to Henry C. Pennypacker. Henry C. Pennypacker 1922 to Clara K. Pennypacker. Fred J. Wahl, sheriff, 1936 to Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Phoenixville, and this bank 1936 to Frank B. Weiland. Frank B. Weiland 1943 to Helen F. Weiland. Helen F. Weiland 1945 to William F. Rhinehart.

2. Date of erection: Mid-eighteenth century.
 3. Architect, builder, suppliers: Unknown.
 4. Original plans, construction: None known.
 5. Alterations and additions: The front windows had been changed to French windows, but have been restored to their original size. The entrance porch on the south elevation was added after 1894, possibly in the 1930s. The kitchen wing on the west elevation has been altered (see photocopy from circa 1890 in the HABS collection). The second story and gambrel roof were added on the west half of the kitchen wing after 1890, possibly circa 1900. Also the stucco evident in the 1890 photo has been removed. The house was restored in the 1930s, according to an 1819 description, by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh. A one-story frame wing was added on the east elevation in the 1930s. The door on the west elevation dates from the twentieth century.
 6. Important old views and references:
 - a. Views: Pictured frequently in early twentieth century stories, chiefly in Philadelphia newspapers. See clipping files in Chester County Historical Society.
 - b. References: Sources of information: Files in the Chester County Historical Society under heading: Schuylkill Township. Lands - Moore Hall. Deeds in the Recorder's Office, Courthouse, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:
- This was the home of the most prominent of the Chester County Loyalists and a member of the Provincial Assembly, Judge William Moore. The house also served as headquarters for Colonel Clement Biddle of the Continental Army during encampment at Valley Forge in 1778, and as the summer home for Governor Samuel Pennypacker.
- C. Supplemental Material:

1. "To be, SOLD or RENTED, For a few years, on an improving lease, THE elegant SEAT of the late William Moore, Esq; known by the name of Moore-Hall, situate in the county of Chester, about 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing near 600 acres of valuable land.

"The mansion-house is of stone, well built, large, and in a very fine situation, surrounded with very convenient out-houses; a large garden in good order, stocked with a variety of the best fruit trees, and the most useful and agreeable herbs and flowers.

"About 500 acres of the land are fit for the plough, and a considerable quantity of meadow is well improved, and more may be made. A very valuable grist-mill built on Pickering-creek, near the mansion-house, supplied by a never failing stream of water is among the improvements of this place. The river Schuylkill, which bounds the lands for a considerable distance, affords a great shad fishery during the season; and a variety of other advantages, too tedious for an advertisement, will be perceived by any person who may incline to view the premises.

"A purchaser or tenant may be supplied with 20 tons of the best first crop hay, and some remains of the late stock.

"For terms apply to CHARLES JERVIS, or to the subscriber, at Mrs. Bond's in Chestnut-street.

WILLIAMINA MOORE,

A chariot and four-wheeled Chaise to be sold. Enquire as above."

/Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1784./

2. P.R.O.-A.O. 13.71-bundles 3-"M"

I certify to the Loyalty of the Memorialist and his Grandfather, & to the services rendered by the Memorialist when the army crossed the Schuylkill & believe the sufferings as set forth in the Memorial.

I farther certify that no payment has been made by my order for the losses sustained by the Encampment of the army upon Mr. Moore's Estate.

W. Howe

Bristol ss

Wm Charles Moore heretofore of Moore Hall in the County of Chester in Pennsylvania now of the City of Bristol maketh Oath & Saith - That the British Army under the Command of the Right honorable Sir Wm. Howe K.B. on their march from Chesapeak Bay to Philadelphia in 1777 Encamp'd on an Estate belonging to Wm Moore Esq. since dead called Moorehall in Chester County in the Province of Pensilvania. That at the time of the said Encampment William Sturge Moore the Grandson of the said Wm Moore was active in shewing the Ford across the River Schuylkill to his Majesty's Engineers, & in consequence of that & haveing rendered every other Service in his Power to the Commander in Chief the said William Sturge Moore was compelled to retire to Philadelphia with the Kings Troops having sub-

jected himself to Capital Punishment by such Conduct. That the said Wm Sturge Moore did accordingly leave Moore Hall with the British Army and retired to Philadelphia, but shortly after finding himself unable to support the heavy Expense of living in a Garrisoned Town he returned to Moore Hall in a private manner, where he remained but two Days, when he learnt that the People in Authority in the Neighborhood had Intelligence of his being at Home & intended to search for him. That in Consequence of such Information the said Wm Sturge Moore left Moorehall late at night & return'd to Philadelphia thro' Bye Roads, which Step it was very fortunate the said Wm Sturge Moore took, as a Body of the Rebell Guards surrounded the House very early the next morning & made a most strict Search after him both in the House, Gardens and Outhouses, not even forgetting the Hulm of the Asparagus Bed, which at that season of the Year was grown up, declaring if they found him they would instantly hand him in the Presence of his aged & distressed Grandfather & Grandmother & they afterwards heard from unquestionable Authority that all the preceding Evening & that morning Guards had been posted in the direct Road to Town for the Purpose of intercepting him. And this Deponent saith that he verily believes the said Wm Sturge Moore would have suffered an ingominious Dealth had he then been taken or was he now or hereafter to return to Pensilvania, And furthe this Deponent saith not.

Wm Charles Moore.

Sworn at the City of Bristol the first Day of June 1785
before me - (signed) John Farr, Mayor,

at the Request of Wm Chas. Moore, the Deponent, I do hereby testify that during a Twelve month's knowledge & Acquaintance with him in Bristol, I have had every Reason to think him a young Gentleman of Steadiness & Honor, in whose attestation all Faith & Confidence is to be placed, Given under my Hand this Tenth Day of June 1785.

(Signed) Thomas Oliver Late Lt. Governor of the
Massachusetts's Bay

/Transcripts in the Chester County Historical Society of
Records From the Public Records Office./

3.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

"That elegant, highly improved and noted farm and merchant mill, called "MOORE HALL," Situate in the township of Charlestown, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania, 24 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by the river Schuylkill, Pickering creek, lands belonging to Friend's meeting, Benjamin Moore and others, containing 187 acres, more or less. The post road from Doylestown to Lancaster, and the main road from Morgantown to Philadelphia, passed through the property, on which a stage runs three times a week from French Creek to Philadelphia, making it very

convenient for those who wish a direct and expeditious communication with the latter. It is divided into convenient fields, a proportion of woodland, twenty acres of most excellent meadow, a large orchard of the best fruit just in its prime.

"The improvements are a large and substantial stone house, four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five on the upper, with a large hall and kitchen adjoining; two other stone houses, one of which is near the mill; a barn, waggon house, and all other necessary out buildings. A large stone mill house with three pair of stones, two of which are burrs, and all the necessary machinery for carrying on merchant work extensively.

"This property is, without doubt, one of the handsomest and most productive of its size, in the county of Chester and is well deserving the attention of either the man of business or one who wishes to retire on an elegant country residence: having a beautiful view of the river Schuylkill on the one side, and of the road and surrounding country on the other. But the best recommendation is a view of the property, which has attracted the attention of the passing traveller these many years, and if the opportunity of possessing so valuable property is now neglected, it may not again present.

"For a view of the premises and terms, apply to either of the subscribers.

ELIJAH LEWIS
In Willistown or
NATHAN PENNYPACKER
In Charlestown,
Assignees of Enoch Walker."

American Republican, West Chester, Pa., August 3, 1819.7

4. "VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE. - Will be sold, by an Order of the Orphans' Court of Chester county, Penna., on Thursday, October 27th, 1853, all that valuable property known as Moore Hall, in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa., situated at the junction of Pickering Creek and Schuylkill River, 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 3/4 of a mile south east of Phoenixville, containing 187 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, unsurpassed in fertility by any in the county. The improvements are a large Stone Merchant Mill, with Heavy water-power, a large Stone MANSION, stone barn, waggon house, a large spring house, with other necessary out-buildings. Also, a good Stone Dwelling and Cooper Shop, near the mill, and a good frame

Tenant House, on the railroad. This property is a desirable location for the establishment of Iron Furnaces, &c. having the Reading Railroad passing through it, and the Schuylkill Canal on the opposite side of the river, accessible by a good ford. The Pinegrove and Philadelphia railroad is located through the premises, which will connect it with the Cornwall Iron Ore beds. Application has been made to lease the property for the mining of Copper and Lead, which there is no doubt abounds on the premises. This property is worthy the attention of capitalists.

"Also, at the same time and place will be sold, several Wood Lots, well timbered with Chestnut. One containing 5 acres, the 5 acres and 121 perches, situated in Charlestown township. Also, the moiety of one-half of 2 acres and 47 perches, in Tredyffrin township, Chester county.

"Also, a large Stone Storehouse, with 3 lots of ground, on the Schuylkill Canal, in the town of Lumberville, opposite the Moore Hall property. - One lot containing 57 perches, one 34 perches, and the other 1 acre and 142 perches. A large proportion of the purchase money of the Moore Hall tract can remain on the property. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock in the morning. Conditions made known at the time of sale. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by applying to Eli T. King, on the premises. A plan of the properties can be seen, and further information obtained at No. 65 Market street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH WOOD,
ISAAC SCULL,

Administrators to the estate of James Wood, deceased."

/American Republican, West Chester, Pa., September 20, 1853.

5.

"OLD MOORE HALL

HISTORIC MANSION NOW THE RESIDENCE OF JUDGE PENNYPACKER
Interesting Stories of An Old Political Fight in Colonial
Days - Autocratic Life of William Moore.

A most interesting and historic suburban mansion, regarding which the average Philadelphian knows but little, is Moore Hall, now the country seat of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Moore Hall, which is one of the oldest buildings in this part of the State, is situated in picturesque Chester County, about a mile from Phoenixville. The house is a fine stone mansion, built for use as well as appearance, and shows no sign of decay or the burden of the years which rest but lightly upon it. It is two stories in height, with old-fashioned pent roof, and although it has undergone some slight altera-

tions, is practically to-day the same in appearance as when occupied by William Moore, its original owner.

The career of William Moore was a most interesting one, and during his day he was likely the most prominent figure in Pennsylvania. Moore was born in Philadelphia on the 6th of May, 1699. His father was John Moore, for many years Collector of the Port. In his early youth Moore was sent to England to be educated. He graduated from Oxford in 1719. Upon his return to this country his father gave him a farm of two hundred and forty acres on Pickering Creek, adjoining the Schuylkill in Chester County, upon which he lived for some years and passed the remainder of his life.

He first erected a frame house for his dwelling, which he later superseded by the present stone mansion, overlooking the river, which has ever since borne the name of Moore Hall. Moore lived in great style, far beyond the means of his neighbors, among whom he was celebrated far and wide. Being wealthy and prosperous. Moore maintained an absolute control over his small domain and those who dwelt thereon. He owned a large number of slaves and other servants.

In the Weekly Mercury of February 28, 1737, the following advertisement is to be read: "For Sale - A young man who understands writing and accounts, and lately kept school." At an earlier period the following advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, August 10, 1730: "Ran away from William Moore of Moore Hall, in Chester County, a likely young negro man, named Jack. Speaks but indifferent English, and had on, when he went away, a new Ozenburg shirt, a pair of striped breeches, a striped ticking waistcoat and an old Dimity coat of his master's, with buttons, of horse teeth set in brass, and cloth sleeves, and a felt hat, almost new. Whoever secures said negro and brings him to his master, or to John Moore, Esquire, Philadelphia, shall receive 20 shillings and reasonable charge. William Moore."

Moore was an enthusiastic churchman and at different times was vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church on the Perkiomen, and of Radnor Church in Delaware County. He was colonel of one of the Chester County military organizations of Pennsylvania during the time of the trouble with the Indians, and his commission is to be seen on exhibition in the State House Museum.

As became a gentleman of his high standing and importance,

he early took part in political affairs, and was sent to the Assembly from Chester County in 1733, and was re-elected each succeeding fall until 1740. The next year he was appointed by the Governor Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court, and for forty years thereafter he was President Judge of that Court, and evinced himself on many occasions as a fair friend of the Proprietaries in the Province.

There is no authentic portrait of William Moore at the present time extant, but it is said that a painting of him did, at one time, exist. In person, Moore is said to have been a corpulent man, and during the whole of his life, was subject to attacks of gout, which, as his age increased, frequently confined him to a chair. Being possessed of great wealth, however, he was continually waited upon by his slaves. His manner toward all the household was extremely haughty and dictatorial, and even with his neighbors he could not forbear to display his autocratic disposition. As a consequence, he lost their affection and esteem, while his administration of justice was the cause of complaints both loud and frequent.

During the early days of Moore's reign at Moore Hall the Government of Pennsylvania consisted of an Assembly, elected by the people, and a Governor, with an absolute negative upon the votes of the Assembly, appointed by the Proprietary and confirmed by the Crown. As a consequence, struggles were frequent between these two parties of legislative power. Moore always supported the Governor in these disputes, and upon one occasion he wrote to the Assembly that 2000 men were coming down to Philadelphia from Chester County to compel them to pass a militia law, a measure to which the Quaker majority was opposed, but which the Governor desired to see put in operation.

At last matters came to such a point that during the year 1756-7 petitions from Chester County were presented to the Assembly complaining of the tyranny and injustice practiced by Moore in his judicial office. In a broadside published in reply to these charges Moore explains the circumstances of each case in detail, and says that the petitions were secured by Isaac Wayne, the father of "Mad Anthony," with whom he had a quarrel. The Assembly, nevertheless, determined he had been guilty of extortion and many other fraudulent practices, and asked for his removal from office.

Soon after Moore wrote a paper and printed it in Franklin's Gazette, in which he reviewed the action of the Assembly, calling it "scandalous," and used other and much

stronger epithets against that body. Immediately after the meeting of the new Assembly, which was composed mostly of the same persons as the preceding a warrant was issued to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of Moore, who was seized at his palatial home, Moore Hall, by two armed men, one Friday evening early in January, 1758, hurried to Philadelphia and there confined in jail.

A warrant was also issued for Dr. William Smith, Provost of the University of Philadelphia, who was related to Moore by marriage, and who, it was believed, had also been concerned in the publication of the libelous address. Both Moore and Smith were brought before the Assembly, but refused to make a defense. Moore, however, admitted that he had written the paper, but refused to retract his statements. He was consequently confined in the old Prune Street Jail until he should make recantation, and the address was ordered to be burned by the hangman.

After receiving sentence Moore and Smith were given into the custody of the Sheriff, with directions that they were not to be discharged upon a writ of habeas corpus: However, they were released in this way about three months afterward, when the Assembly adjourned. The Governor, after a series of quarrels with the Assembly regarding the matter, went through a form of trial, as a result of which, he announced that Moore had made a full and clear defense.

Provost Smith, desiring a vindication from a higher authority, went to England and successfully appealed to the Crown; consequently on February 13, 1760, his Majesty's strong displeasure was signified formally to the Assembly, at their unwarrantable behavior in assuming power that did not belong to them and involving the royal prerogative and the liberties of the people. Moore and his friends, therefore, came off in the end victorious.

As in most political contests, there was unwarranted and unnecessary heat in this discussion, and there is plenty of contemporaneous evidence to show that Moore was hasty in temper and none too gentle in the enforcement of his power. The cartoon reproduced as one of the illustrations to this article was printed as a broadside and extensively circulated during the midst of this discussion. It gives an idea of the spirit of the times. All the figures in the picture are intended to represent prominent men, among them Doctors Phineas and Thomas Bond, Justice Chew, the Governor and Dr. William Smith, all Moore's friends.

At the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Moore was an old man, about 76 years of age, and much

troubled with gout. However, he was alive to the importance and significance of the struggle, and his sympathies, like those of the greater number of wealthy men who had secured position and reputation under the Crown was entirely with Great Britain.

The Liberals he regarded with the greatest hatred and contempt, and Jacob Smith, a sort of political eaves-dropper, made affidavit that he heard Moore say, at Moore Hall, on the 7th of May, 1775, that the people of Boston were a vile set of rebels and that he would commit every man in Chester County who would associate or muster. There was much excitement abroad at that time, and a very strong feeling against Tories. Such declarations were, therefore, dangerous to promulgate.

On the 6th of June, just a month after Moore had so strongly expressed his sentiments, the committee of Chester County, of which the son of his old enemy, Anthony Wayne, was chairman, visited Moore Hall for the purpose of requesting him to recant. Broken in strength and health, Moore was brought to bay, The Spirit, however, which had defied the Assembly and suffered imprisonment was still in evidence, and the paper he signed, said: "I also further declare that I have of late encouraged and will continue to encourage learning the military art, believing times are not far distant, when there may be occasion for it." This sarcasm was unnoticed by the committee, who resolved that a perfectly satisfactory answer had been given.

On another occasion Moore showed his feelings more plainly. A party from the American army went to Moore Hall and found its occupant confined in his arm chair. Among other things they discovered a beautifully wrought sword, with silver handle inlaid with gold, which they were about to carry off, when the Judge asked permission to see it once more. It had scarcely been given to him, when with his foot on the floor, he snapped the blade from the handle, then tightly holding the hilt, he threw away the useless blade, and with a gesture of contempt, said: "Take it if you are anxious to fight, but you have no business to steal my plate."

Moore died on the 30th of May, 1783. He and his old antagonists, the Waynes, rest together in the peaceful graveyard at Radnor. Moore lies directly in front of the door, and all the worshipers in the ancient and celebrated church as they enter pass over the remains of one, who, during his life, was probably the most conspicuous figure in Chester County. The inscription on his tomb stone reads as follows:

"To the Memory of
William Moore, Esq., of Moore Hall, in the
County of Chester,
and of Williamina, his wife.
He departed this life on the 30th day of May,
1783, aged eighty-four years.
She died on the 6th day of December, 1784, in
the eightieth year of her age."

Moore's wife was of noble lineage, being a member of the Wemyss family, descendants of Gillimachus, fourth Earl of Fife. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Moore, together with her brother James, had been driven from Scotland in 1716 on account of their father having espoused the cause of the Pretender. Mrs. Moore survived her husband until December 6, 1784, and then the family removed from Moore Hall to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Moore's daughter, was appointed by her mother executrix to her estate, and shortly after her mother's death she purchased Moore Hall, which for some years remained in the possession of her family. During the yellow fever epidemic in this city, 1794, the Bonds all took flight to Moore Hall, where they resided in safety during that dangerous period.

The associations connected with Moore Hall, apart from its eccentric and noted original owner, are many and interesting. The committee which Congress appointed in January of 1778 to visit Valley Forge to investigate the condition of the army, the main object in view, truth to tell, being the deposing of Washington of his command and placing a better man in his position, held their sessions at Moore Hall. This committee composed of Francis Dana, Joseph Reed, Nathaniel Folsom, John Harvey, Charles Carroll and Gouverneur Morris. The Congressional committee remained in camp nearly three months, and during that period they discovered that General Washington was the only man in America who could lead at that time, the forlorn hope of the colonies to a successful termination.

Washington, although his headquarters were at the Potts house, Valley Forge, undoubtedly visited Moore Hall many times during the eventful winter of 1778, while Colonel Clement Biddle and his staff made their headquarters there during the encampment of the army at Valley Forge. General Howe also visited Moore Hall and much admired the beauty of the place, while Wilkinson in his memoirs mentions the fact that it was from Moore Hall that he sent the challenge to Lord Stirling to fight a duel. Among the prominent Continental officers who sojourned at various periods at Moore

Hall were Anthony Wayne and General Greene.

In George H. Moore's interesting little volume, "Washington as a Fisherman," he states that the day after the signing of the Constitution of the United States General Washington, accompanied by Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and their wives, journeyed to Moore Hall to enjoy a few days' fishing in the near-by river. This is certainly a very curious item of information, and goes to show that President Washington, in his inclination for piscatorial sport, was not unlike the Presidents of our day, and that he was apt to select for such pleasure jaunts occasions immediately after an important crisis in the country's history."

/Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1894.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Moore House is a fine example of an elaborate mid-eighteenth century stone house which retains much of its original interior woodwork. It was restored in the 1930s, according to an 1819 description, by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The house measures approximately 45' (five-bay front) by 29' with an offset kitchen wing to the west 25' by 21'. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a one-and-a-half-story kitchen wing.
2. Foundations: Stone.
3. Wall construction: Coursed, dressed fieldstone on the south (front) elevation and coursed fieldstone on the sides. There are stone segmental arches above the first floor windows on the south elevation consisting of ten voussoirs and one keystone.
4. Chimneys: There are two large stuccoed brick chimneys located at the mid-ridge, one at the east and one at the west side. A photocopy from 1890 shows a smaller brick chimney on the north roof slope of the east end. Part of the large stone kitchen chimney, visible in the 1890 photocopy, remains at the northwest corner. There is a small brick chimney on the kitchen wing.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Most doorways are original, except the west entrance which was added in the twentieth century. The original six-paneled south (front) door with a four-light

transom remains. The south entrance has a pedimented distyle Ionic entrance porch which was added after 1894, possibly in the 1930s. The west entrance has a pedimented hood.

- b. Windows and shutters: The openings now probably all resemble the original openings, yet they have been altered at different times. The windows are six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. There are segmental stone arches over the first-story windows on the south and west elevations. The shutters are copies of the original three-paneled shutters.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with wooden shingles; gambrel roof with wooden shingles on the kitchen wing.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The front boxed cornice with wide cornice board returns on the gable ends. A smaller cornice and the wide cornice board extends across the west gable end.
- c. Dormers: There are four segmental dormers with six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash, two on the south and two on the north.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: Large center hall with two rooms on either side; kitchen wing.
- 2. Stairways: Original two-run staircase in center hall. Three turned balusters to every tread.
- 3. Flooring: Mostly original wooden floors.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster and wooden paneling (as in first floor southwest room).
- 5. Doorways and doors: Doorways between rooms probably in original locations. Doors have four or six panels.
- 6. Trim: Original wooden baseboards and hand rails remain in a majority of the rooms. Fine wooden moldings at ceiling level remain, especially in the center hall. Also wooden pilasters flank the center hall.
- 7. Hardware: Original cast-iron hardware remains.
- 8. Lighting: Modern electricity installed.
- 9. Heating: All fireplaces remain; the designs vary from the plaster and wooden mouldings in the first floor northwest room to the marble faced ones in first floor southwest room.

D. Site:

General setting and orientation: Building faces south and is beautifully situated near the river. Fine trees and boxwood surround the house.

Prepared by Bart Anderson
Curator, Chester County
Historical Society
May 1959